MAKER OF BOOKS.

First Distinctive Literary Man Since Jefferson to He the Nation's Chief Magistrate-Twenty Years a Writer on Historical Subjects and Gutdoor Life.

Attention is being directed to President loosevelt's literary work just now because Presidential chair since Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Roosevelt has been a writer for twenty | Life years, or nearly half his life, and his productions have been widely read. It is but natural, however, now that he is at the head of the National Government, that a larger proportion of the people should turn to see what their President has done in the world of letters,

His first publication was an historical work it appeared when he had been only a year out of college. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and "The Naval War of 1812; or, The History of the United States Navy During the Last War with Great Britain," by Theodore Roosevelt, was published in this city in 1882. It will be noticed that his investigations into history, the conduct of navies and warfare were begun in his earliest manhood. The Notion said of his first book:

The impartiality of the author's judgments and the thoroughness with which the evidence is sifted are remarkable and worthy of high praise."

Mr. Roosevelt's next work, published three years later, was entitled "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman: Sketches of Sport the Northern Cattle Plains, Together With Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch." It was illustrated by A B Frost, R Swain Gifford, J C Beard, Fannie E. Gifford and Henry Sandham, and was published in 1885 by the Putnams the "Medora Edition," quarto, limited to 500 copies and sold by subscription at Of the author's work the Nation said

His style is simple and devoid of pretence of fine writing, yet his descriptions of scenery are often most eloquent.

In 1887 Mr. Roosevelt wrote the "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," and in the following year "Gouverneur Morris," both duodecimo volumes, published in the "Ameri-Statesman" series by Houghton, Mufflin & Co., at Boston. In the same year another duodecimo volume by him was published by the Putnams under the title, "Essays on Practical Politics." It was in the series, "Questions of the Day." His most important work appearing that year, 1888, however, was "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," a folio volume published by the Century Company and illustrated by Frederic Remington. The Saturday Review said of this book

If it be true that ranching that is, stock raising on the plains-is, in its present form, doomed, and can hardly outlive the century, all the more grateful ought we to be to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt for having stereotyped its essential features and presented them to us in so attractive a form as the present volume."

The Century Company published a new Donar edition of this work in 1896, an tavo volume of 186 pages in cloth covers. In the following year the first two volumes literary achievement, the "Winning of the West," were issued by the Putnams. The whole work is in five volumes, octavo, with maps. The third volume came out in 1894 Its sub-title is "The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths," and it deals with the period from 1784 to 1790. In the preface Mr Roosevelt says:

The period covered in this volume includes the seven years immediately succeeding the close of the Revolutionary War It was during these seven years that the Constitution was adopted, and sible, e en more momentous for the West than for the East. The time was one of vital importance to the whole nation; alike to the people of the inland frontier and to those of the seaboard. The course of events during these years determined whether we should become a mighty nation, or a mere snarl of weak and quarrelsome little commonwealths, with a history as bloody and meaningless as that of the Spanish-American States \*

Mr. Roosevelt's study of the Constitution, it will be observed from this, began with its adoption and first workings and he obtained an early insight into the latent possibilities of the principles of American expansion, which he was later to assist in working In the fourth volume, issued in 1896, he was still engaged with this phase of American development. The volume \*Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791 to

In 1891 Mr. Roosevelt published his "New York" in the "Historic Towns" series of York" in the "Historic Towns" series of lowes her rapid industrial expansion as Longmans, Green & Co. A new edition much to cheap transportation between with a postecript was published in 1895. The farm, factory, seaboard and foreign with a postscript was published in 1895. The work is a volume of 232 pages, duodecimo. Mr. Roosevelt says of it and in it

"It has been my aim less to collect new facts than to draw from the immense store house of facts already collected those which were of real importance in New York history, and to show their true meaning and their relations to one another; to sketch the workings of the town's life, social, commercial, and political, at successive periods, with their sharp transformations and contrasts, and to trace the causes which gradually changed a little Dutch trading hamlet into a huge American city."

"The Widerness Hunter: An Account of the Big Game of the United States, and its Chase with Horse, Hound and Rifle," was published by the Putnams in 1893 in an inabated and that the official projects for the construction of new causis and for the construction of new causis and for "It has been my aim less to collect new

its Chase with Horse. Hound and Rifle.

was published by the Putnams in 1893 in an octavo volume in cloth covers. This book is illustrated by A. B. Frost. J. Carter Beard, Henry Sandham and Frederic Remington, and many of the illustrations are not ideal drawings, but studies of animals which Mr. Roosevent himself killed. It is described in the American Catalogue as "a volume full of interesting gossip on

Hunting in Many Lands," also a part of the book of the Boone and Crockett Chils, in which Mr. Roosevelt again collaborated with Mr Grinnell, was published in 1885 by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company and in 1887 still another volume of this club book appeared from the same editorial hands, entitled "Trail" business. the same editorial hands, entitled "Trail business

ROOSEVELT'S LITERARY SIDE. and Camp Fire. Also in 1897, Mr. Rooseduodecimo volume of 354 pages in cloth covers, entitled "American Ideals; and THE NEW PRESIDENT AS A Other Essays, Social and Political." Its contents are "American Ideals;" "True Americanism;" "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics," The College Graduate and Public Life;" Phases of State Legislation;" "Machine Politics in New York City;" "Six Years of Civil Service Reform;" \*Administering the New York Police Force; "The Vice-Presidency and the Campaign of 1896," "How Not to Help Our Poorer the first man of letters to occupy the Brother;" The Monroe Doctrine;" "Washington's Forgotten Maxim; "National Life and Character;" "Social Evolution;" and "The Law of Civilization and Decay."

Two years before this, Mr. Roosevelt in conjunction with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had prepared a volume of liero Tales from American History," which the Century Company published. which the Century Company published.
In 1830 the Scribners issued Col. Roosevelt's "The Rough Riders," which told
the tale of the operations of the United States
army in eastern Cuba during the Spanish
war, particularly the part played by the
famous regiment which Mr. Roosevelt
organized and commanded, first as Lieutenant
Colonel under Leonard Wood, now Governor General of Cuba, and afterward as Colonal of the regiment.

onel of the regiment.
In the following year, 1900, the Putnams published a collected edition of Mr. Roose-

In the following year, 1900, the Putnams published a collected edition of Mr. Roosevelt's works, called the Sagamore edition, in fifteen volumes, issued both in cloth and paper. The same publishers also brought out in that year, in the "Knickerbocker Literature" series, "Episodes from The Winning of the West," an illustrated volume. Another work of Mr. Roosevelt's, classed with "The Winning of the West" as the most important, perhaps, of his literary life, also came out last year. This was the biography of Oliver Cromwell, which attracted especial attention as coming to the public at the same time with Mr. John Morley's "Cromwell". It was published by the Century Company and the coincident appearance of the two biographies provoked a good deal of discussion as to their respective merits.

Another production of Mr. Roosevelt's last year was "The Strenuous Life," which is, probably, the latest of his writings The origin of the title is to be found in the author's frequent use of that particular phrase in many of his speeches. The Century Company published this last work.

## GERMAN AND FRENCH WATER-WAYS.

No other country is so actively engaged in improving its interior waterways as Germany. In that country the railroads. rivers and canals supplement instead of rivalling one another. The large rivers have all been rendered navigable for heavy freight hoats, as far toward their sources as is practicable. They have also been connected with one another by canals which have been extended westward to the water system of the Netherlands, Belgium and France so that freight may be carried. for example, from the Vistula, the most eastern of the large rivers, all the way by internal water routes to Rotterdam, Amsterdam. Antwerp and Paris The old-style heavy wooden canal boats have been replaced by steel boats of light draught and large tonnage, increasing the capacity and lessening the cost of canal transportation The natural and artificial waterways now tap most of the important sources of production so that a large proportion of the fron, coal, raw sugar, grain, lumber and other bulky and heavy articles is moved from one part of the country to another of the work which has been called per- by the water routes. The Elbe, for inhaps Mr. Roosevelt's most substantial stance, flows through one of the two largest areas of beet sugar production, the most important agricultural industry of Germany, and sugar comprises nearly half the freight carried seaward on that river

> While France also gives great attention to the utilization of her rivers and the development of canals, she is so far sur-passed by Germany that though France has the advantage in length of waterways, her river and canal tonnage is only about half that of Germany, and yet a quarter of France's internal trade is carried on the waterways. About half the coal con-sumed in Paris is brought by canal and the water carriage to and from that city exceeds the tonnage of Marseilles, the largest seaport. The natural waterways of France are inferior to those of Germany for purposes of transport. While the canalization of the Seine has made it available for freight carriage to the centre of France above Troyes the large fluctuation in level of the Loire and the Gironde impair their value as highways and diminish the importance of Nantes and Bordeaux as seaports. The lower part of the Rhone, also, is scarcely navigable. The importance of the river systems is, however, much enhanced by the canals connecting them. water carriage to a hanced by the canals connecting them, for in this way continuous water routes are provided east and west across the country uniting with the water systems

country uniting with the water systems of Germany and Belgium.

It is to be expected that Germany will continue to emphasize the superiority of her internal navigation over that of any other European country except Russia and the Netllerlands because the improvement of talend water carriage has become ment of inland water carriage has become a prominent feature of the industrial policy both of the Empire and of the several States. The underlying idea at the basis of all the projects for the further develop-ment of transportation is that Germany owes her rapid industrial extansion as markets as to improved machinery, cheap processes of manufacture or any other factor of commercial development. The result is that further betterments of water

since the first of the same values of the same valu

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. POEMS WORTH READING.

Please inform me about the English Naval School and the Military School, as I want to know how they compare with our Annapolis and West Point. T. P. The Automobile Coat. Oh, Automobile Coat: Not that that man wears The Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, and the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, and the Royal (m his flery, untamed steed Which chews up oil and steam Military College, at Sandhurst, are the nearest to our Annapolis and West Point academies. The first And busts a pritchin strap At intervals, But that that woman wears and the last are for persons already appointed to the services as lieutenants or midshipmen, and not to instruct beginners before they are commissioned When she doth promenade The thronging thoroughfares. candidates for the engineers and artillery study at Or crowds the bargain counter Woolwich before they are commissioned, just as cadets do at our two academies. We are accustomed to con-sider our schools at West Point and Annapolis the best in the world of their kind and for the purposes To the wall: Automobile Coat. Who first suggested you As garniture For shapes divinely tall

And most divinely fair,

That she should make

A clotheshorse of herself, To be so blanketed\*

Of the shapeless ones Who sought to hide beneath your folds?

Patterned you. And worked his spell

On womankind

Was he a minton

Or friend of those Whose clothes were old.

And was his price

Less than the price

Or of the new things

Woman so admires

A buttoned bag Of gracelessness; A figure in a freakish garb

That fits a barrel

is woman's way.

la woman's pride

For a whim.

But if her hat

Two hats.

Of head or heart.

Oh, Automobile Coat.

Are worse than if she wore

And both were on crooked

Oh, Automobile Cost, go to Vou cause us special wonder

That woman wears you, when you know You make her look like thund 't

Avaunt, vamoose, you shapeless thing That easts your spell on woman

Od Grim's.

Reprinted for the 1'se of the Present Generation. Old Times is dead, that good old man Winser shall see him more. He used to wear a long black coat All instance down before

Get out of sight, and once more let

Her look like something human.

His heart t'was open as the day.

if a hair was some inclined to gray

Whene'er he heard the voice of pain His breast with pity burned. The large round head upon his cane From large was turned.

King words he ever had for all, He knew no base design. His eyes were dark and rather small, His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind.

In friendship he was true fis coat had pocket holes behind, His pantaleons were blue.

And never wore a pair of issues. For thirty years of more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest, Nor fears misfortune's frown. He wore a double breasted vest— The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit someht to find,

His neighbors he did not abuse-

Was sociable and gay. He wore large buckles on his shoes. And changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gare

His worldly goods he never threw In trust to fortune a chances. But lived (as all his brothers do: In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares.
It's pea-eful moments rati.
And every body said he was

A nos old gentleman ALBERT G. GREENE

An Idyl of the Park.

From Lesie's Weskly

From Lesies & Wessiy

I pon the well-worn bench they sit
I meindful of who passes.

Around them sparrows chirp and did
Among the leaves and grasses.

Along the path that skirts their feet
The tables take their slring.

And refugees from dusty street
Stroll chatting, jesting, staring

I nharmed, the sin which earth poliutes

God wot. This much we know,

Of plumpers and of pads.

Tast woman looks a sight

In your encircling widths.

A lumpy, lumbering thing

With the grace That it would fit a barber pole

But not so with her looks

Is what she most desires

To look all right and regular

fie not on straight. Her very soul cries out in pain

That woman does peculiar things. And those we least expect.

Or out of style?

Or dumpy as the duck's? What hypnotist of Pashion

Who transleted into English the "Ode al Niagara" (Ode to Niagara: and the "Himno del Desterrado" (Hymn of the Exile) of the Cuban poet José Maria Heredia" The biographical notices of Heredia say that his ode to Niagara has been translated by many persons, but refrain from specifying any of them.

Who is the author and what is the title of the poem that this is a quotation from.

And a nice little boy had a nice cake of soap.

Worthy of washing the feet of the Pope.

G. N. ROGERS.

This is from the "Ingoldsby Legends," from the poem called "The Jackdaw of Rheims." The "Legends" are by the Rev Richard Harris Harbam, who took the pen name of Thomas Ingoldshy.

How much gold has been milled in the world, and how much space would it occupy in one solid cube.

W. W. H.

From 1485 to 1901 about \$4,750,000,000 worth to gold has been produced, according to estimates, per-haps before 1493 enough had been produced to make the total production to date reach about \$12,000, 000,000. That weighs about 2.400 tons, or 4,800,000 pounds, and measures about 40,000 cubic feet. It would fill a from 40 fe t square and 25 feet high. This of course is a very fough e timate.

of course is a very consistency of course is a very pected that within two years Croton water will be supplied all through the county. I am told that when this is done I shall be obliged to all up a magnificent artesian well I now use, and not be permitted to use it any longer, but must use Croton instead. Is it possible that this is the law in a free country?

W. P. We do not find that it is, the Charter does not re-

A friend of mine has an old violin upon which the following inscription. Viva ivi ivi spivis des vi mort vi ivi en is carved on the sides. Will you translate same?

G. C. H.

We cannot as it stands. 1. Where was Golden Hill in this city and is it true that the first bond of the Percelution was shed there? 2. When was negro slavery about shed in N. Y. L.

Golden Hill was in John street, near William et. 2 A law for the gradual abolition of slavery was passed on March 28, 1790, built every child born a slave after fully 4 of that year was free

The poem beginning. My boat's by the shore, my harour's in the bay," for which old Subscriber asked on April 21 last, is called "The Pitate's Secretade. It was composed by J. Thompson of Edinburgh, and was published in this country, in 1855.

WHELLMINA.

I'll sine you a song of the west countree.

And a farme which at day to a to be to b

The King fixed up in the North Countree.
The king fixed up in the North Countree.
The bought that be not a form.
The bought that be not north Countree.
The king fixed up in the North Countree.
And he had daughters fair to see.
I is prove true to my love if my love norses true to me. There was a poung sailor came courting there,—
Itow down down a day.
There was a young sailor came courting there.
The bough that bends to me.
There was a young sailor came courting there.
And he fall in love with the youngest one.
I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true to me.

"He bought the goungest a heaver hat.

Bon down down a day
He bought the youngest a heaver hat.
The bought that hends to me.
He bought that bends to me.
He bought the youngest a heaver hat.
And the oldest one she thought much of that
I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true to me.

He gave the youngest a fine gold ring.

He gave the youngest a fine gold ring.

He gave the youngest a fine gold ring.

The bough that bends to me.

He gave the youngest a fine gold ring.

And the oldest one sile had no sue; thing.

I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true!

To alster () sister, let's walk out.

Bow down down a day
() sister, or sister, let's walk out
() he bough that bends to me
() sister, () saler, let's walk out
And see the ships a sailing about
(1) proce true to my love if my love proces true to me.

"No they walked out all on the brine, how down down a day, how they walked out all on the brine. The bough that beads to me. So they walked out all on the brine And the oldest one she pushed the youngest one in. I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true tome.

O sister, O sinter, hand me your hand,
Itomh down down a day
O sister, O sister hand me your hand.
The bough that bends to me
O sister, O sister hand me your hand
And you shall have my house and land
I'll proce true to my love I'my love proves true to me.

Til neither hand you my hand nor glove.
Blow down down a day
Fil neither hand you my hand nor glove.
The bough that hends to me.
Til neither hand you my hand nor glove.
I mean to have you my hand nor glove.
I mean to have your own true love.
I'll prove true to my love 'f my love proves true to me. Fond lovers they within his arm.
She nesites all securely.
He holds her fast from stress and harm.
She yields to him demurely.
What matters give or sneer? Soft skies of perfect blue are o'er them.
And see to through one another a eyes.
The vista opes before them. "Down she sank and away she swam.

Bown down a day

Bown she sank and away she awam.

The bough that bends to me.

Bown she sank and away she swam.

She swam this she came to the miller's fish pond.
I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true to me.

No doubt her gown is cheap, perchance. Her het ne French creation.
But maught is lacking to his glance of tender a dorston.
And if the hand that covers hers is colloused, brown, gigantic. Her pulse beneath its pressure sirs. With thrid no less romantic. O miller, O miller, youder's a swan.
Bow down down a day
O miller, O miller, younder's a swan.
The bowler, O miller, younder's a swan.
The bowler that beinds to me.
O miller, O miller, younder's a swan.
A swimming around in your hash pond.
Fill prove true to my love I my love proves true to me.

Some urchins aroff, some sparrows chaff.
A mich cirols sweet.)
A couple turns to look and laugh.
A nursemald sailes discrettly.
And L in noting the embrace.
A sigh would vainty smother.
Fo. lo, delying time and place.
Two hearts have found e-ch other.
Enwin L Sabin.

The Fairy Cobbier. From the Pall Mail Gazette.
On a succeeded bohalaun stump.
Ity a withered nawthern clump.
When the signing wind sounds only.
I'p the side of Slieve us mon. sitting very and and lonely

And said be. My work's at end.
I have sorrow a shoe to mend.
For the fatty folk are vanished.
Nevermore their feet shall trip.
It a barely fellowable. the a lovely fellowship.
From their ancient kingdom bantshed."

And said I. It's plainly seen They will bring no more broquers, Fut come tell me now, by token You can cobble ragged shoon. a. Leprechaun aroon, can you patch a heart that's broken?

"My self could give you work
No decent Shee would shirk,
littl I'm thinking you must leave it,—
For the handsering you'd do
Would but break it more in two,
And to stitching now could save it." And said he and looked so sly— "If a new neart I supply, It's to pay me you'll be willin" Katty Moran left her own.

You can have it for a shillin"

Arabella.

From the Galteston Netts.
When Arabella looks at me,
los as lovin as can be,
as an arm sips 'round her waist
As' of dem coral lips I taste,
lied I'm as sure as I can be
list Arabella b'longs to me. When she's singin in the chair
An old Jim Joars is standin by her.
An she looks up sweet at him
An obstrea an looks down ag'in,
lien I tests it rin't no use.
An dis old higger is a goose.
When Acadella sings with Jim
An makes goo goo eyes at him.

When Arabella has a beau im de night i elius go. An apperent her han on de sly As i tols dat gui good by. Jen. I sells you, I sha's sho Whe' dat gal lores me of no When Arabella's rushin two Dra I don't know what to do

## SCIENCE.

COLORED DEEP-SEA FAUNA. The exploration of the deep sea is made by sounding lines, thermometers, bottles to take samples of the water at different depths, dredges, trawls and tangle bars. The last three pieces of apparatus bring to the surface specimens of living and dead animals of the sea bottom, &c. The first animals of the sea bottom, &c. The first three give data concerning the physical environment of the specimens collected. The temperature of the deep sea is nearly uniform and not above 20 degrees Fahrenheit, except in inclosed basins like that of the Red Sea. In many regions it is below 22 degrees but does not freeze on account of the pressure. The pressure at great depths is enormous. At the average depth of the ocean (about 11,800 feet) the pressure is about 500 pounds on every square centimetire. No life without oxygen is supplied by ocean currents that take it from the air and distribute it throughout the ocean basins. Sunlight does not penetrate sea water to a greater depth than 700 feet or so and sea animais that live at 1,000-2,000 feet issually have no eves and no coloration. They resemble in this respect the blind fish of the Manmoth Cave. The dredgings of recent tears have, however, brought up hundreds of species from the very sea bottom that possess large and well-developed eyes and that are brightly colored with all the hues of the rainbow. Eves and colors imply light. Whence is the light derived? Recent investigations show that a great number of deep-sea animais are phosphorescent. They give out light at will from various organs. Some of them are even provided with apparatus by which the emitted light is reflected to the sea bottom over which they are swimmans. Others have eves to see by the light given out from different individuals though they give out no light of their own. The colors of deep-sea animal of their own.

I am interested by C. B. It's fragment because it suggests a balled in the retrain of which I did my lumble part at many a wine parts in the old days at case of The balled I refer to began. If I am not mistaken.

I'll sing you a song of the west countree.

I'll sing you a song of the west countree.

And a farme with had day is at ear O. I'll et use I my love I my love will be to the my love I my love will be to the time.

The retrain is, as will be seen, very similar, and long the story is different to be story in the story is different the story is different to be story in the story is different the story is different to be story in t

	E arth	5.000	149 HR90
Month.	Temen	17.07	Metres
January	5.4	10.4	47.6
February	1.42	21.8	52.4
March	0.9	241.19	v 13.7
April	5-3-	18.4	49.3
May	7.0	16.8	- 81 5
June	14.2	· 5.5	- 45.5
July	15.7	8.7	44.5
August	17.8	- 7.2	- 41.0
Septemper	13.4	9.7	- 47.0
October	10.2	v. 13.60	45.1
November	3.8	12.8	45.2
December	E1158	1.8-0	52.4

TEALIAN ENGINEERSTEIN

During 1900 the permanent emigration from Italy to all countries was 153,200 persons (Nt.400 women) and the temporary emigration was 199,571 (21,805 women), or 352,782 in all. In 1899 the corresponding total was 398,329 Out of each 100,000 inhabitants 175 emigrated in 1800 From some provinces this average was much exceeded. It was, for example, 1,700 per 100,000 from Calabria, 1,208 from the Abruzzo, &c. It is noticeable that by far the greater number of emigrants are unskilled laborers.

NATURE OF THE X-HAYS. The researches of M. Jules Semenow on the nature of the X-rays, indicate that these rays represent the direction of the trahs-mission, through the intermediation of the ether, of electric vibrations. The vibrations are communicated to all bodies met along their path when the bodies are charged with electricity and protected against dis-charge by convection they lose their charges by radiation

# FOXFIRE IN THE SOUTH.

The space of the control of the cont

# FOR LIFTING GREAT SHIPS.

The Wonderful Floating Dock Recently Built for the Government.

From the Baitimore Sun Down at Sparrows Point, completed all but a few finishing touches, lies the great steel floating dry dock built by the Maryland Steel Company for the United States Governanimals of the sea bottom, &c. The first ment, and which is to be towed to Algiers, three give data concerning the physical La. as soon as the West India hurricane environment of the spectmens collected season has passed. That will be about Oct. 1, and several powerful ocean-going tugs will convey the immense dock to its destination It is certain that this immense piece of marine mechanism for lifting great vessels out of the water in order to clean or repair them is without a superior in its line, and

100,048 messages per year has 90 persons to a seach mile of wire out mile of wire to each mile of wire out mile of wire to and the seach mile of wire out mile of wire to make person. For Greet intrain the corresponding figures are 75,300,501, 22,507, 1,118,006, 25,500, but reported, 75, 200,501, 200

the water to permit the dock to be sunk the additional distance necessary to take in the craft.

Another remarkable fact concerning the dock is that it is able to dock itself for cleaning and painting. The three pontoons are conjucted with the sides by means of joints that are boiled together. There are two set of these lothts, one above and one below. Supposing it to be necessary to clean and paint the bottom of the centre rontoon, the joints are disconnected so as to release it from the side walls. Then the two other points one of the centre pontoon and the walls are sunk until the lower joints of the centre pontoon are on a level with its upper joints in the side walls.

The lower joints of the centre pontoon are coupled wit the upper joints in the side walls, after which the water is pumped out of the other pontoons, and the whole structure is thus mised until the centre pontoon stands away up out of the water, and it can then be easily cleaned and painted. The bottoms of the side walls can be reached by pumping all the water out of the compartments on the side of the dock, which it is desired to raise, and then filling those on the other side. The result of this is to list the dock so that one side of this is to list the dock so that one side of the dock hot been made so it could not have been cleaned, for the reason that there is no other dock large enough to hold her. The design of the dock was originally made by Messers Clark & Standfield of London, who, in a publication upon dry docks, acknowledged that the American system of docking vessels is the best. The designs were afterward modified at Sparrow's Point to conform to American practice. The dock is furnished with electric lights, water supply. Acand has comfortable accenting dations for eight men. When it reaches its destination or Alsecus La, if will be moored to the shore by heavy cables, and from the openings in

# HIS NOSE FOR CRIME. He Followed It All Day and Had Nothing

to Show for His Work.

From the Baltimore Sun Detectives are not gifted with second sight any more than they wear false whiskers, despite the popular impression to the contrary, said Derective Joseph E. Coughlin of the Saltimore force the other day. in shadowing people who they suspent may have designs upon the peace and order of the Common wealth.
One of the most mortifying finishes to 6

degrees but does not freeze on account of the pressure. The pressure is a great dipoles of the pressure is a form of the pressure in a great dipoles of the pressure is a form of the pressure in a great dipole of the pressure is a form of the pressure in a form of the pressure is a form of the pressure in a form of the pressure is a form of the pressure in a form of the pressure in the first of the pressure in the first of the pressure in the pressure in the first of the pressure in the first of the pressure in the first of the pressure in the pressure in the first of the pressure in long shadowing expedition was that which happened to me shortly after Detective Armstrong came on the force. I was as-

Turner is another candidate theorgia is an uncon-ditionally, and, it would seen, another bij Detaccratic State.

and dovernor of the State of New York have frequently been interchangeable arrange (Union, the hist covernor of New York, was the first Yor Frendral sixth Vice President and the colleague of James Monsixth Vice Stression and the consequent analysis of the procession of New York for none years before and need Governor of New York for none years before an election to the Vice Presidency Munitir Viol Guren has concernor of the State previous to the election as Vice-President and Levi P. Morton, Vice President from 1886 until 1866, was elected covernor of New York in 1894. Theodore Planeauer left for investments

county are \$15,000 a near ears. The salars of the surrogate of Kings rounty - \$10,000 and of the Surrogate of Queen-\$5,000. Their is no startogate in

A Republican legislative causidate in one of the districts of Maryland is Lioud Training of Tailout. He went to work on a toy hoat at \$0 a month when years old. At 17 he was captain. Then he entisted in the nave. Upon the expiration of his term of entisting the became appropriate of a bar steamer. He next became appropriate of a bar steamer. He next became a farmer in Tailout county, and is now an aspirant for postical beauty there. Tailout, one • the empoties of the fastern Shine, went Republican last year.